and 30 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brennan in view of Henderson and in view of Heie and further in view of Muramatsu.

These rejections are respectfully traversed in the following discussion.

I. THE CLAIMED INVENTION

A first exemplary embodiment of the claimed invention, as defined, for example, by independent claim 1, is directed to a mobile communications terminal device that includes storage means for registering beforehand a name of an originator, one of a telephone number and a mail address of the originator, a kind of an incoming identification tone at a time of a call incoming from the originator, and a character string input by a user corresponding to a voice information designating the originator, voice output means for ringing with the kind of the incoming identification tone corresponding to the originator at the time of the call incoming, and control means for controlling the voice output means to output the voice information corresponding to the character string registered beforehand in the storage means in response to an instruction received from the user while the voice output means is ringing.

A second exemplary embodiment of the claimed invention, as defined, for example, by independent claim 13, is directed to a mobile communications terminal that includes a memory storing a character string input by a user for the calling party, the character string to be retrieved from the memory upon a receipt of a call from the calling party for outputting voice information and upon receipt of an instruction from a user during an incoming call.

Conventional mobile terminals have displayed a caller's data from a telephone directory when a call is received from that caller. However, a user of the mobile terminal cannot easily identify the caller if the display is not visible.

Other conventional mobile terminals output a tone that identifies a caller when a call is received from that caller. However, it is difficult for a user to accurately and easily identify a caller if a large number of caller and identifying tones are stored.

In stark contrast, the mobile terminal in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention outputs voice information based upon a character string that was stored before the call from the party by the user of the mobile terminal, which corresponds to a voice information designating the originator. In this manner, when an originator's information cannot be easily identified based upon the display, the user can obtain voice information that was input by the user, and for which, therefore, the user is more likely to recognize the caller. (Page 11, lines 4-20).

Additionally, since it is not necessarily beneficial to the user for the mobile terminal to be automatically output, since the originator's information may be undesireably heard in the surroundings, the present invention outputs the voice information in response to receipt of an instruction from a user during an incoming call. (Page 9, lines 1-17).

II. THE PRIOR ART REJECTIONS

A. The Brennan reference in view of the Muramatsu reference and in further view of the Henderson reference and in even further view of the Heie reference

Regarding the rejection of claims 1-12, and 31-32, the Examiner alleges that the Muramatsu reference would have been combined with the Brennan reference and further alleges that the Henderson reference would have been combined with the Muramatsu reference and the Brennan reference to form the claimed invention and yet further alleges that